DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong. To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

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Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

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Acknowledgments taken for any part of the United States. ap9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

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—AND—

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ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice hereby given that the undersigned was on the 14th day of June, 1864, duly appointed administrator of the Estate of George Hawkins deceased, by the Probate Court of Madison County, Idaho Territory.

All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at Virginia City, in said county and Territory, within ten months after the date hereof for allowance, or the same will be forever barred. W. F. SANDERS.

Virginia City, July 4th, 1864 6w

By-Laws of Gold Canon Mining District.

Minutes of a meeting of the miners of Gold Canon Mining District, held on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1864, at Steptoe City, in the county of Lander, Territory of Nevada.

Pursuant to a call for a meeting of the miners of Gold Canon Mining District, such meeting was held on the 2d day of July, 1864, at the house of Walter J. Edsall, Esq., in Steptoe City, Nevada Territory, and John B. Urmy was called to the Chair, and Edw. Ingham was chosen Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of three was appointed to report the order of business. The Committee consisted of Messrs Thurmond, Bane and Pierce. After consideration, the Committee reported as follows on the order of business:

First. The repeal of the laws of the District.

Second. The consideration of the By-Laws.

Third. The election of a Recorder.

The Report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

On motion, a Committee of five were appointed by the Chairman to draft a new set of By-Laws for the government of claim-holders and others in the district. The Committee consisted of Messrs John Gordon, O. Fuller, J. H. Ely, Thos. Beighel and Josiah Hosmer.

After due consideration by the Committee appointed for that purpose, the following By-Laws were made and passed unanimously:

At a meeting of the claim-holders in Gold Canon Mining District, Lander County, Nevada Territory, held at Steptoe City, in said Territory and County, July 2d, A. D., 1864, the following Preamble and laws were unanimously adopted for the government of the mining interests of said District:

Whereas, it has been the practice and acknowledged right of miners to form mining districts, specifying the boundaries, making laws, rules and regulations for the locating, working and controlling mines, when not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or the laws of the State or Territory in which said mines are situated. Therefore, be it resolved,

Sec. 1st. That the mining rules heretofore existing in this District, be and hereby are repealed.

Sec. 2nd. This District shall be known as the Gold Canon Mining District, and shall be bounded as follows, to wit: commencing at the south-east corner of Steptoe City, as laid down in a survey of the same; thence running in a southerly direction along the eastern base of the Steptoe range of mountains, ten miles; thence due west to the western base of said mountains; thence in a northerly direction along the western base of said mountains, twenty miles; thence due east to the eastern base of said mountains; and thence in a southerly direction to the place of beginning.

Sec. 3d. There shall be a Recorder elected for this District on the second (2d) day of July, A. D. 1864, and each year thereafter, who shall hold his office for one year, unless sooner removed, which can only be done as is hereafter prescribed.

Sec. 4th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to keep in a suitable book, or books, a full and truthful record of the proceedings of all public meetings; to place on record all claims brought to him for that purpose, but he shall notify the party or parties requesting such record if such claim interferes with or affects the right or interest of a prior location, and making notes of such facts appended to the record, recording the same in the order of their being filed. He shall keep his books open at all ordinary business hours for the inspection of the public; he shall have the power to appoint a deputy to act in his place, for whose official acts he shall be responsible, and it shall also be the duty of the Recorder to deliver to his successor in office all books, records, papers, etc., belonging to or pertaining to his office.

Sec. 5th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder, whenever application is made to him to record a claim, to go upon the ground, measure accurately said claim and erect, or cause to be erected a mound of rocks at the point of discovery of said claim three feet in diameter and two feet high, with a stake in the center, of efficient height above the mound for the notice to be posted thereon of said claim, which said notice shall state particularly the distances and direction of said claim; for which service of recording and locating, he shall receive the sum one ($1,) dollar and fifty (50) cents in the currency of the United States; also fifty (50) cents each for all extra certificates furnished.

Sec. 6th. The Recorder elect, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bonds in the sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars with three good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of his duties, which said bond shall be filed in the Clerks office of the county of Lander, Nevada Territory.

Sec. 7th. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which to record all locations, and in the second all transfers of claims in this District. In the latter, he shall also place on record all deeds of shares and claims presented for that purpose, for which he shall receive a sum not exceeding two dollars in each case; and all such records, with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence as the case may be.

Sec. 8th. All examination of Records must be made in presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.

Sec. 9th. Notice of all claims or location of mining ground by any individual, or by any company, on file in the Recorder's office, shall be deemed equivalent to a record of the same.

Sec. 10th. Each claimant shall be entitled to hold by location two hundred feet on any lead or lode in this District, with all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, offshoots, outcrops and variations, and all the minerals therein contained; the discoverer and locator of a lead being entitled to one claim (extra) for discovery.

Sec. 11th. The locator of any lead, lode or ledge in the District, shall be entitled to hold on each side of the lead, lode or ledge, one hundred feet for working purposes.

Sec. 12th. All locations shall be made by a written notice, posted upon the claim, with boundaries defined and the names of all claimants posted on the notice.

Sec. 13th. Every claim, whether located by individual or company, shall be recorded within ten days after the date of location.

Sec. 14th. Work done on any cut, tunnel, shaft or drift, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or company, if proposed by said person or company, to intersect by such tunnel, cut, shaft or drift, his or their claim.

Sec. 15th. Where ten (10) dollars per foot shall have been expended on the claims of any company, person or persons on any one location, claimed by any person or company, said claim shall be considered real estate and not subject to forfeiture, except by actual abandonment.

Sec. 16th. Every company shall be required to sink a hole five feet deep on each location, on or before the second day of October, A. D., 1864, and persons locating claims hereafter shall have three months in which to perform said labor.

Sec. 17th. Any enlisted men in the military service of the United States, holding claims in this Mining District, shall not be required to do any work upon them until ninety days after the expiration of his term of service, the same to be reckoned from the time of his discharge from the army.

Sec. 18th. All claim holders in this District shall do the prescribed work on each location as prescribed in section fifteen (15,) on or before the second (2d) day of July 1865, and hereafter locators of claims shall have one year after date of location in which to do the said work.

Sec. 19th. These rules or mining laws may be altered and amended by a majority of those present at any meeting in the district at any time after twenty days notice of such intention shall have been signed by twenty-five claim holders and published in the nearest newspaper in the Territory, and shall have been posted in three public places in the district, stating particularly the time, place, and object of the meeting.

The next business in order being the election of a Recorder, J. M. Thurmond and Edw. Ingham, were placed in nomination for the same, when Mr. Thurmond withdrew his name, and Edw. Ingham was unanimously elected Recorder for the ensuing year.

JOHN B. URMY, Ch'n.
Edw. Ingham, Sec'y.

The "First Blood" Question.—A correspondent writes to the *Bulletin* as follows:

"As Lieut. Todd, of the Third Infantry, C. V., (in a communication to a morning paper,) expresses a natural anxiety lest the "Second" should "fight under *false colors*," it becomes necessary to correct an error in your issue of yesterday. The "first blood" was shed early in *June*, 1862, at Daly Ferry, Humboldt county, California, which was attacked by Indians, and two soldiers, of Companies H and I, Second Infantry, C. V., were so severely wounded as to incapacitate them for further service."

Greenbacks Coming.—We are credibly informed that over half a million of dollars in greenbacks are now on the way from the East to this place. Some of the best mines in Bodie are said to have been purchased by New York capitalists, who are coming on with greenbacks to work them on a large scale.—*Esmeralda Union*, 19th.

☞ Why is an absent man the noblest work of God? Because he is a *non est* man.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1864.

Loyal Feeling and Genuine Support to Government.

We are pleased to learn that the suggestion made in our last issue in regard to the holding of a loyal meeting for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to the treacherous movements in progress to depreciate the currency of the Government, has met with universal welcome at the hands of the patriotic in our midst, and we understand that arrangements are in prospect for making a formal call to that effect.

It is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding the habitual dominion so long exercised by certain parties in this Territory over the minds of the masses, the aforesaid parties are not able to seduce into the paths of disloyalty all those who, in purely doctrinal points, are willing to follow implicitly their *dicta*, and it is still more gratifying, if possible, to know that we are rapidly gathering here, from other and extraneous causes, a population which entirely ignores any dictation whether in matters political or religious, and that the numbers of this new class are already large enough and their influence sufficiently extensive, to hold in check for the present, and in the long run to extirpate, all influences whether of an open and manly or clandestine and cowardly disloyalty.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Company A, 1st Cavalry, Nevada Territory Volunteers, Capt. E. B. Zabriskie, arrived here on Saturday from Camp Conness *en route* for Fort Bridger. Company K, 2d Cavalry, C. V., Capt. Sam. P. Smith, arrived from their expedition to the north on yesterday. Both the above Companies are encamped, at the date of writing, near the mouth of Emigration Canon, and Company A, Nevada Territory Volunteers, will resume their march for Fort Bridger, on Monday.

☞ In a recent article in the Marysville *Express*—as vile a secesh journal as can be found on the Pacific coast—the editor of that paper says: "If necessary let Democrats arm themselves that they may repel force by force." whereupon the S. F. *Flag*, retorts: "We believe "Democrats" did so, recently, in the regions of San Jose and the Washoe road; some of them had two or three revolvers apiece. But it was no use; the "Abolitionists" overpowered them.'

NEW PAPER.—We have received a copy of the Nye County *News*, published at Ione, Nye county, Nevada Territory, by Messrs Degroot & Eckley, who will make it everything that a well conducted journal ought to be. The typographical execution is neat, and the entire paper presents a neat appearance. Mr. Degroot was formerly editor of the Virginia daily *Union*, and understands thoroughly everything in the journalistic line.

☞ San Francisco was visited by another earthquake, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, on the night of the 21st of July last, which, however, did but little damage.

☞ The S. F. *Flag* says that of the eight highwaymen who robbed the Placerville stage, only two are at large—a clear loss of six votes to the Constitutional Democracy.

☞ The estimated population of Great Salt Lake county in 1863, was 17,983. Total population of the Territory, 79,193.

☞ On the 18th ult., Capt. Geo. F. Price in command of Co. M, Second Cavalry C. V., First Lieutenant Conrad, with fifty men, reached Fort Mojave, from Camp Douglas, Utah Territory. Capt. Price was making a reconnoissance for a road from Salt Lake to the navigable waters of the Colorado river. He came by the way of the Mountain Meadow. The command arrived at Fort Mojave with their horses broken down.—*Yreka Journal*, July 20th.

☞ Company F, of the 2d Cavalry, C. V., camped at Stockton last night. Their destination is unknown, except to their Captain, A. W. Starr, of this city, and the Department of the Pacific. But we are confident that wherever they go, the "Sacramento Rangers," as they are familiarly called, will acquit themselves creditably.—*Sac. Bee*, July 23d.

OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

San Francisco, July 29th.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adjourned, after passing an ordinance submitting its work to the people. Times are dull in Nevada, and it is believed the State proposition will be again defeated. The Overland mail is now making quick trips, beating the steamer regularly. Large movements in sugar; 5,000 barrels, crushed, sold for 15 1-2. A new refinery has been started. Crops in Oregon are good, and shipments of flour are being made from there.

San Francisco, July 30th.

Arrived—The steamer *Uncle Sam* from Panama. Honolulu dates to July 9th, mention a meeting of the Constitutional Convention called by the King, and that a majority of the delegates were opposed to any radical changes.

Shanghai dates to June 3d, have nothing of interest.

Mining stocks are lower than ever; Gould & Carry $500 to $1,000 per foot on account of the supposed failure to strike a rich lead again.

Two hundred barrels of molasses received here from Cape Makee, Honolulu, are to be sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

Gen. McDowell has ordered the arrest of Bishop Kavanaugh of the Methodist Church, South, on suspicion of being a rebel emissary, but released him after an examination.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Washington, July 28th.

A steamer from City Point at ten yesterday morning, reports all quiet in front of Petersburg. Movements were discovered on Tuesday afternoon which, although not fully developed, indicated that they were attempting to flank Butler's position on the right. A proper disposition of troops was made to check them. Cannonading commenced at Point of Rocks on Tuesday evening and continued all night. Most of the firing was being done by the gunboats. It was reported there had been some fighting at Bermuda Hundred. The rebels are said to be posted three miles from there. Persons who left Butler's head-quarters on Tuesday night, say the roar of musketry and artillery was incessant yesterday morning. When the steamer passed down the firing was continued, but seemed somewhat slackened.

Advices have been received at the War Department of the safety of Gen Averill, who is now at Hagerstown slightly wounded.

New York, July 28th.

The *Herald's* City Point correspondence of the 26th says: Very heavy and rapid artillery firing is going on in the direction of Foster's head-quarters on the north bank of the James river since daylight this morning, and at intervals vollies of musketry were distinctly heard. For several days past the rebels have been reinforcing heavily at that point, as if they suspected us of an intention to mass our forces there and advance suddenly on Richmond from that quarter. Heavy firing this morning which is probably an attack on Foster's forces to anticipate an expected movement. No fear is entertained of Foster's ability to hold his position and repel any attack the rebels may make. The troops in front of Petersburg are actively employed, but the nature of their precise occupation and of their disposition is not legitimate matter for publication.

Advices from Baltimore show that our troops in their retreat from Winchester lost about 1,000 men and a few guns. Gen. Kelly is still at Cumberland. The rebel force is now reported at 20,000. Hill and Early having left on account of wounds, and Gen. Wright has been placed in command of all troops on the Upper Potomac, and is now marching against the rebels, having re-occupied Martinsburg.

Moses Taylor has declined the appointment of Assistant Treasurer.

St. John's, N. F., July 29th.

The steamer *Margaret Stevens* left here to-day for Trinity Bay, with Cyrus W. Field on board, for the purpose of selecting a place for landing the Atlantic cable.

Chicago, July 29th.

The statements contained in a St. Louis dispatch of yesterday, concerning a conspiracy for the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy, are based on very voluminous testimony, taken during several months past by the Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri.

Clarksville, Tenn., July 28th.

A party of rebel cavalry were crossing the Cumberland and making their way into Kentucky yesterday. A party of 125 crossed a few miles above here. Another smaller party crossed below. They are well armed and mounted.

Louisville, July 28th.

The Atlanta *Appeal* of the 20th has an account of an incendiary fire the night before, destroying $500,000 worth of property. During the fire the burning buildings were pillaged by speculators.

New York, July 29th.

The *World's* dispatch states that Government is advised that skirmishing occurred either at Shepardstown or Falling Waters, but was evidently only reconnoitering before attempting to cross. A few of Mosby's gang crossed at Edward's Ferry, and report that all the rebel troops that could be spared from Richmond have been sent to Early, and his number increased to 50,000. The banks at Frederick are closed, the citizens leaving, and the Government stores removed.

The *World's* special, Fredrick, Md., 28th says: The latest news from the enemy is of a character not calculated to excite apprehension. The enemy have fallen back from the river front, and ceased all efforts of a threatening nature. The preparations are ample for their reception, in any force they are likely to bring across. Further I am not permitted to say. The fight near Winchester occurred on Sunday about 1 o'clock, three or four miles beyond the town. After skirmishing an hour or so, the enemy made an attack on our cavalry forces, parting and letting them through. The infantry were posted in order behind a stone fence, and fought fiercely, but superior numbers enabled the enemy to outflank us on the right, and Gen. Crook, who commanded that wing, sent word to Col. Hayes, having command of the left wing, that such was the case, in time to allow him to fall back. They then struck the left in force. After retiring a short distance our forces rallied in the face of the enemy drawn up in line, and fought the rebels with unflinching courage till evening, but the disparity of numbers against them was too great to admit of a chance for success. The Federals at length retreated to Winchester, pursued by the rebels.

The *World's* dispated says: Nothing new has been developed at Atlanta within a few days. Sherman holds his new position firmly.

The *Herald's* army Potomac correspondent of the 27th, says: The rebel attack on Foster Tuesday was successfully repulsed at all points. Foster holding his important position, it would require the whole of Lee's army to dislodge us now.

New York, July 29th.

Herald's Frederick dispatch says: The enemy advanced northward, his line extending from Williamsport to Shepardstown. Our forces are closely watching the rebels, and complete arrangements are perfected to confront any hostile operations.

A Monocacy dispatch to the *Herald* states that rebel prisoners insist that Lee is with the rebel force, intending to invade Pennsylvania.

New York, July 29th.

Rebel papers claim the victory at Atlanta. Hood has sent an official dispatch stating it as a positive victory, announcing the capture of many prisoners, canon, colors etc. The rebel Gen. Walker is killed, and three rebel Generals wounded.

The *Times'* Washington special, says: The War Department has advices of a considerable engagement on the north bank of the James river on Thursday, in which the rebels were defeated with severe loss, including four canon. No further particulars.

The *Tribune's* City Point correspondent, dating on the morning of the 28th, says: I think I am safe in saying the ball is about opening. Heavy cannonading and musketry firing is going on all along the lines this morning, particularly in Butler's department and up both sides of the James river. A strong pressure was made on Butler's line yesterday, and the pressure is being returned this morning. The heavy movements of the entire army corps last night show our army in a magnificent condition.

A Baltimore dispatch to the *Tribune*, says: The rebels have evacuated Martinsburg. Their present whereabouts is a mystery. Kelly is at Cumberland, and Averill at Hagerstown. All the Government stores have been removed from Harpers Ferry to the Maryland Heights for safety.

Bermuda Hundred, July 29th.

Important movements are in progress from here this morning. While our troops were crossing the James river on two pontoon bridges, the rebels attacked our men suddenly and an engagement ensued, in which the rebels were finally driven back. Our troops received reinforcements and then attacked the rebel works, carrying them and capturing several masked guns, "*captured from the Yankees at Drury's Bluff.*" There is no doubt that they were taken from Captain Belger's battery, May the 17th. We also took many prisoners, and the rebels were finally driven from their position, and far beyond. Our gunboats rendered valuable assistance in covering the landing of our men.

Washington, July 29th.

The latest official dispatches from Sherman's army, state that he is steadily drawing his lines closer around Atlanta. He has not heard of any cavalry force sent to cut the Macon and Columbus railroad, which is the only means of escape of the rebels from Atlanta.

Baltimore, July 29th.

Nothing later or authentic from the upper Potomac.

St. Louis, July 29th.

Gen. Rosecrans, by authority of the War Department, has called for nine regiments of six and twelve months volunteers for the protection of the State against guerrillas or invasion. In the same connection, Governor Hall has issued a Proclamation stating that the emergency is great, and urging the people to fill these regiments at once.

Cincinnati, July 29th.

Private advices from Sherman's head-quarters announce the assignment of Gen Howard to command the army of the Department of Tennessee. A position made vacant by the death of McPherson.

Harrisburg, July 29th.

The rebels having crossed and re-crossed the Potomac at Falling Waters, again crossed or were crossing yesterday and last evening. Their force is said to be 40,000. They are also reported crossing at Hancock.

A special to the *Post* says: Advices from the army of the Potomac show that Grant has secured a very important strategic position above Bermuda Hundred as the result of the engagement on Wednesday. It gives a good base of supplies only ten miles from Richmond.

Washington, July 29th.

Army of the Potomac letters dated yesterday, says: The arrival of some troops in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred a day or two ago, attracted the attention of the enemy and caused them to believe an advance on Richmond by way of Malvern Hill was intended. A force consisting of Kersham's division of Longstreet's corps and Wilcox' division of Hill's corps was immediately withdrawn from the vicinity of Petersburg and sent down to check the movement. To counteract this manœuver of the enemy the 2d corps was detached and sent across the James river. At six on Wednesday morning our advance met the rebel skirmishers in an open field opposite Jones' Neck with a battery in position. On the edge of the wood a long line of skirmishers was advanced and thrown out, which soon drove the rebels to their breastworks where they were kept hotly engaged, while a brigade of the 1st division moved around on the left of the enemy's line and getting on to their flank charged, and drove them from their guns into the woods, capturing four guns and a quantity of small arms. The enemy fell back on their reserves, who occupied strong works built there two years ago. Our troops followed, taking position on their front and flanks. Our loss was very slight. Gen. Grant rode to the front in the afternoon and viewed the enemy's position. He seemed well pleased with the mornings work.

A dispatch says Hood has made an effort to renew the assault upon Sherman's lines since Friday, but they were feeble and promptly repelled.

New York, July 29th.

The *Palmetto Herald* of the 21st, says Fort Sumter is undergoing another destructive bombardment from our batteries and fleet. The firing is very slow but accurate, and serious damage has resulted to some of the strongest portions of the fort. The fire on Charleston is also kept up. The late expedition under Foster created a great scare at Savannah. The rams were removed down to the obstructions in the river, and Gen. Johnson sent a brigade of Georgia troops to Savannah to protect it.

Chicago, July 30th.

We condense the following from a dispatch sent from Baltimore at midnight: The restrictions on the publication of news are removed, except so far as is relative to the movements of the Federal troops. A Harper's Ferry telegram says there is an invasion going forward, but it is not an invasion of Maryland. Harperper's Ferry is once again the scene of active military operations. This much I can say without imparting information to the enemy, for before this is published they will know that before Maryland can be invaded again, the question is to be decided who shall be masters of the Shenandoah Valley. The military authorities have pushed forward their counter-movements against the schemes of the enemy. It is very doubtful whether anything serious will occur, unless our movements have been sufficiently rapid to surprise the rebels. As heretofore as it will probably be now, if they deem it expedient to avoid a battle, there will be a race for Staunton or some of the gaps, in which the rebels have the advantage

both of start and distance. One point is to be considered, and upon that may depend the whole matter, viz: if the crops of the Shenandoah Valley are necessary to the rebel army, they will stand a fight. It is undoubtedly a fact that these crops have for a long time furnished to a very considerable extent subsistence to the army of Richmond. Nothing of importance from up the river. The rebels withdrew their pickets from opposite Williamsport on Wednesday night.

Memphis, July 27th.

An expedition, consisting of a negro regiment and a portion of the 15th Illinois cavalry left Halena on Saturday morning, in the direction of White River. When eighteen miles out they encountered a heavy force of rebels, and after a short engagement were compelled to fall back with a loss of 27 killed and wounded. The rebels followed in pursuit to within nine miles of Halena, where our forces made another stand. At the time our informant left, reinforcements were being rapidly sent forward.

New York, July 30th.

A special to the *World*, Washington 29th, has the following intelligence from the Upper Potomac: To-day confirms the advices of yesterday that the enemy have fallen back from the line of the river, having made no new demonstration during the past twenty-four hours. Whether they have fallen back to Winchester or even farther down the valley, is yet unknown. There is no longer any reason for keeping secret the fact that Grant's last movements against Richmond are expected by himself and his friends to result in something far more decisive than anything yet undertaken against the rebel Capital. Senator Wade, of Ohio, some three weeks since paid a visit to the army of the Potomac. Previous to his visit the Senator felt very blue at what he supposed to be the failure of the campaign against Richmond. On his return to Washington after the visit he was in the best spirits and told his intimate friends he had no doubt but Richmond would soon be taken. Grant told him that the long delay before Petersburg is due solely to the extreme drouth, which rendered it impossible to move his men or animals from where fresh water could be procured. Grant told Wade that just as soon as a sufficient quantity of rain fell to insure a supply of water and allay the intolerable dust in the roads he would make a movement which would fully satisfy the fullest expectations of the country. It will be remembered that rains have fallen in the vicinity of Richmond, and Grant true to his promise to Wade, is now on his march to the rebel Capital, this time on the north bank of the James river. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the 6th corps, very large reinforcements have been sent to Grant's army from various quarters, including the 18th corps which recently came up from the Mississippi river. Officials here have the utmost confidence that Grant will achieve brilliant successes.

A special to the *Tribune* from Harper's Ferry the 29th says: The rebels have fallen back toward Winchester, and it is believed, intend to concentrate and make a stand. It is barely possible that the rebels will try a desperate expedient by making another dash on Washington, and it is impossible therefore to predict the future movements. In the opinion of all, and in the face of all that can be learned from scouts, deserters and citizens, the number of the enemy and composition of his forces, are still matters of speculation.

New York, July 30th.

Specials to the morning papers contain no news relative to the movement on the James river, other than telegraphed yesterday.

The *Times'* special says: Though no active operations on the part of Sherman are reported to-day, it is well known that the General is effecting a combination which will make the prize all the more valuable when it falls into our hands. The tenor of Sherman's dispatches as before intimated, have never been of a nature to justify any over sanguine expectations regarding the capture of Atlanta, but he feels he is master of the situation, and is perfectly confident of an ultimate and not far distant success.

Indianapolis, July 29th.

Gov. Morton has authorized the publication of an official report made to him by Gen. Carrington, military commander of this district, containing a full exposition of the secret political order antagonistic to Government, called "Sons of Liberty," of which H. H. Dodd is grand commander of this State. Officers of the United States are, C. L. Vallandigham, Supreme Grand Commander; Holloway, Deputy, and Dr. Hasley, Secretary; W. A. Bowles, L. P. Mulligan, Andrew Humphrey, and John C. Walker, are Major-Gen's for Indiana.

Harrisburg, July 30th.

A large rebel cavalry and artillery force entered Chambersburg this morning. Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation, calling the people to arms to defend their homes. The wires are all cut between Chambersburg and Cumberland. A large public meeting was held here to day, and the people are enrolling themselves rapidly.

Fortress Monroe, July 30th.

The prisoners captured opposite City Point on Wednesday, arrived here and report our forces advancing, and that we have captured three rebel brigades with their arms; also that the 18th corps and Sheridan's cavalry are co-operating.

Philadelphia, July 30th.

The *Inquirer* of to-day says: The rebels are massing in three columns. It is believed from official orders here, that the rebels intend making Bedford county and the mountains adjacent a sort of general rendezvous. We have not learned whether the rebels are destroying and pillaging in their advance.

Washington, July 30th.

Passengers by the mail boat report that on Thursday afternoon the rebels in front of Petersburg opened fire on our forces from their batteries. Our batteries replied and soon silenced those of the enemy. Our mortars also opened fire on the city, and continued to throw shells until a late hour of the night. Several houses were set on fire, causing considerable consternation in Petersburg. The alarm bells were clearly heard from our lines.

New York, July 30th.

The *Express* says Mr. Cisco will retire from the Sub-Treasury on Monday, and Jacob Rasell will probably succeed him temporarily.

From Bremen, via Southampton 20th, we learn that an agreement is made suspending hostilities with Denmark until July 31st.

Baltimore, July 30th.

The rebels are supposed to have cut the wires between the Monocacy and Point of Rock. There is still doubt that this raid is in force. The rebels are not opening the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Philadelphia, July 30th.

The excitement here is intense over the capture of Chambersburg and invasion of our soil.

Harrisburg, July 30th.

A gentleman who left Chambersburg this morning, furnishes the following facts: The people of that town received information on yesterday of the approach of the rebels. The merchants and business men immediately commenced packing up their stocks, and before ten o'clock last night most of them were sent beyond reach of the rebels. At three this morning a rebel force of 8,000 mounted infantry reached the town and encamped on the fair grounds. This force was scarcely a short distance from Mercersburg by a small force from Carlisle Barracks, who opposed their advance stubbornly, but were compelled to withdraw. The disposition of the rebel forces as they crossed the Potomac, is described by our informant as follows: One party moved through Mercersburg, another through Waynesboro, and another by way of Greencastle. Gen. Averill is reported as having engaged the rebels and, having compelled them to fall back, but this needs confirmation. The rolling stock of the Chambersburg Valley Railroad is being removed to this point. Large numbers of fugitives and colored people accompany the trains. The rebels are reported to have burned the Court House, Town Hall and other buildings in Chambersburg. There has been no advance beyond Chambersburg up to one o'clock to-day. Various estimates are made of the number of the invading force, the lowest putting them at 30,000.

Washington, July 30th.

No uneasiness whatever is felt by Government in relation to affairs in Pennsylvania. Preparations made to get there with the militia of the State are ample to give the invaders severe punishment.

Baltimore, July 30th.

The telegraph which had been destroyed by the guerrillas is repaired, and is now working to Harper's Ferry. The force which did the damage was a part of Mosby's gang. As far as we have been able to learn no damage has been done to the road, and it is believed here that the force of the rebels in Pennsylvania will be found small and will confine themselves to plundering and avoid conflicts with our forces, if possible.

Harrisburg, July 30th.

Most positive information is received that Averill has driven the rebels out of Chambersburg and is following them westward toward London, Franklin county. The greater part of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and 3,000 people are rendered homeless. It is stated on the authority of rebel prisoners that Breckinridge is making a raid towards Wheeling or about to return by way of the Kenawha valley. It seems by the statements of these prisoners, that it is the intention of Longstreet to threaten Washington while Breckenridge makes a raid in the mountains and Early will hold the Shenandoah valley.

Nashville, July 30th.

In the battle of the 28th, our loss is less than 600, while the rebel loss is estimated by Gen. Howard at 5,000. We buried 642 dead rebels, and a number of others are unburied. During the fight our forces were covered, while the enemy were exposed. The rebel Generals Lower, Stewart and Long are severely wounded. Everything is progressing favorably, and the army is in good condition and spirits.

C. CLYE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my7tf

Adjutant General's Office, State of California, will be of interest to the Veterans in Utah:

CIRCULAR.

General Head-Quarters, State of California, Adj't Gen's office, Sacramento, July 29, 1864.

All concerned are hereby notified that, under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act granting bounties to the volunteers of this State enlisted in the service of the United States, for issuing bonds to provide for the payment of the same, and to levy a tax to pay such bonds, approved April 4th, 1864," all persons enlisting and mustered into the service of the United States, as new recruits from this State, on or after the 4th day of April, 1864, are entitled to receive from the State a bounty of *one hundred and sixty dollars* ($160), payable as follows:

Forty dollars ($40) to be paid upon the certificate of the Mustering Officer, (to be given at the time the soldier is mustered into the service,) attested by the Commanding Officer of the Company or Regiment in which the soldier was mustered in, and countersigned by the Adjutant General of the State; the balance to be paid in installments of twenty dollars ($20) each, as hereinafter stated.

All persons enlisting and mustered into the service of the United States on or after the Fourth day of April, 1864, as Veterans, (those who have served for more than six months in the army of the United States, Marines, Regulars, or Volunteers, are Veterans under the law,) are entitled to receive from the State a Bounty of *three hundred dollars*, ($300,) payable as follows: Fifty dollars ($50) to be paid upon the certificate of the mustering officer, (to be given at the time the soldier is mustered into the service,) attested and countersigned as in the case of a new recruit, as above stated; the balance to be paid in installments of forty dollars ($40) each as hereinafter stated:

All persons enlisting on or after the Fourth day of April, 1864, and before the First day of July, 1864, will be entitled to receive payment of their first instalment, after enlistment, on the First day of October ensuing, and thence successively every six months thereafter.

All persons enlisting on or after the First day of July, 1864, and before the First day of October, 1864, will be entitled to receive payment of their first instalment, after enlistment, on the First day of January, 1865, and thence successively every six months thereafter.

All persons enlisting on and after the First day of October, 1864, and before the First day of January, 1865, will be entitled to receive payment of the first instalment, after enlistment, on the First day of April, 1865, and thence successively every six months thereafter, and thus continuing the same scale of computation and allowance until the whole bounty is paid.

Blank certificates, for the payment of the bounty due at the time of enlistment and muster, have been furnished the proper officers, and blanks for the instalment payments will be furnished from this office in due time.

GEO. S EVANS.
Adjutant General State of California.

J. W. ELSWORTH. DON C. TUFTS.

MANSION HOUSE,

Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Prices to suit the times.

jy23tf ELSWORTH & TUFTS.

S. J. LEES'

PROVISION STORE,

on Main Street,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment. jy23 tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE VENDETTA GOLD & SILVER MINING CO.,
Great Salt Lake City, July 22 d, 1864.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Vendetta Gold and Silver Mining Co. held at the office of the Secretary, this day, an assessment of twenty (20) cents per foot was levied, and made payable to the Secretary on or before the twenty-fifth inst. H. O. PRATT.
jy25td Secretary.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake Hotel. jy23tf

W. C. GODBE. GEO. THOMPSON.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannock City ..... Idaho Territory

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Public, with

Good Beds, and Tables.

That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stabling for the Animals.

my16m6 W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

HOLLIDAY & RALEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN,

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York,

San Francisco, Cal.,

Virginia City, Nevada,

Denver City, Colorado,

Atchison, Kansas,

Portland, Oregon and

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Eastern Stamps for sale.

by21

ALVIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR. MARCUS E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,

GOLD DUST and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. jy16f

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

Corner of Washington and Battery Sts.,

San Francisco.

THIS Bank is open for the transaction of a General Banking business. Will receive deposits, attend to the Collection of Paper, and draw Exchange by TELEGRAPH or otherwise, on New York, London, Dublin, etc., on the most favorable terms.

D. O. MILLS, President. (WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

San Francisco, July 5, 1864.—jy15 1m

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

CAPITAL STOCK, (paid up in gold coin,)

$2,000,000!

WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING

TO

$5,000,000.

Stockholders.

SAN FRANCISCO.

D. O. MILLS,	A. J. POPE,
WM. C. RALSTON,	HERMAN MICHELS,
R. S. FREIZ,	FREDERICK BILLINGS,
J. B. THOMAS,	GEORGE H. HOWARD,
LOUIS MCLANE,	H. F. TESCHEMACHER,
ASA T. LAWTON,	A. HAYWARD,
WM. E. BARRON,	MOSES ELLIS,
THOS. BELL,	A. B. MCCREARY,
JOHN O. EARL,	R. M. JESSUP,
WM. NORRIS,	SAMUEL KNIGHT,
J. WHITNEY, JR.,	A. C. HENRY,
O. F. GIFFIN,	J. C. WILMERDING,

WM. ALVORD.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

JACOB KAMM.

D. O. MILLS, ... President.
WM. C. RALSTON, ... Cashier.

Correspondents in New York.—LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine Street.

Correspondents in London.—BANK OF LONDON.

THE undersigned give notice that the above named corporation has been organized for the purpose of carrying on the Banking and Exchange business, in all its branches, in this city and with the interior of this State, the neighboring States and Territories, and with Mexico; also with the Atlantic cities, Europe, China, and the East Indies; for which they are provided with ample facilities, and in conformity with the articles of association, will commence operations on the 5th day of July, 1864, at the banking house now occupied by Donahoe, Ralston & Co., corner of Washington and Battery streets.

With the view of giving to the business of the corporation all the efficiency and promptitude of a private banking firm, together with that confidential seclusion of private business matters so generally desired, the immediate management of its affairs is committed exclusively to D. O. Mills and Wm. C. Ralston, as President and Cashier respectively, to whom, or either of them, the customers of the Bank will apply in all business matters. The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place monthly.

The undersigned deem it advisable to call particular attention to the following peculiarities of their organization, which are positively binding on all its members:

First—Sales of its Capital Stock can be effected only after due appraisement by Stockholders selected for that special purpose; and the Trustees of the Corporation have, in all cases, the right to become purchasers of the stock appraised at the appraisement, for the benefit of the remaining Stockholders. This restriction is printed upon each Certificate of Stock.

Second—Loans cannot be made to stockholders, except upon collaterals other than their Shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank.

TRUSTEES:

D. O. MILLS, J. B. THOMAS,
LOUIS MCLANE, THOMAS BELL,
WM. NORRIS, A. J. POPE,
JOHN O. EARL, O. F. GIFFIN,
HERMAN MICHELS, JAMES WHITNEY, JR.,
W. C. RALSTON.

San Francisco, June 15, 1864 my9tf

GENERAL McDOWELL.—Since General McDowell has assumed the command of the Pacific Department, the utmost vigilance appears to have been exercised in guarding against every possible danger to be apprehended from the machinations of the rebels and those who sympathize with them. He must have seen at a glance the loose and over-confident manner in which affairs have heretofore been managed, and the troubles likely to result from such management. Wherever it was necessary he has promptly applied a remedy, and we apprehend that he has only commenced in the work of reform. A thorough inspection of the Forts, and their stores of arms and ammunition has been ordered, and the watchful attention of the military authorities directed to every suspicious movement on the part of disaffected individuals. The recent order to disarm all passengers going to Panama on the steamers, was a wise precaution. It can do no injury to the loyal citizen, and may save much trouble from the plots and conspiracies of traitors. In times of danger, there cannot be too much vigilance in suppressing even the appearances of evil, and we rejoice that General McDowell is determined to do his duty promptly, efficiently and thoroughly. Let him not be too tender of rebel feelings, and his administration will prove eminently successful.—*Carson Independent.*

"BRANDY ONE DOLLAR A DRINK."—Such is the startling announcement which may be seen in the window of a respectable liquor saloon on Broadway. Whether the "cognac" thus advertised is worth a greenback or no, it will not be disputed that the advance which has been made in its price is far beyond that of all other articles of consumption. Alas, for the ruddy-faced fraternity who "imbibe," for the days of three-penny and six-penny brandy are superseded by the evil ones, when a dollar alone will buy a "smile." We shall now have involuntary teetotalers—for the best and most practical argument against the cup that inebriates will be its exorbitant rate. In future, cognac will be only within the reach of shoddy, and the plebians must content themselves with "croppers" of applejack.—*N. Y. Express*, June 28.

The wind which goes down with the setting sun will rise with it.

C. CLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my7tf

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., July 23d, 1864.

We, the undersigned owners of claims in the West Mountain Mining District, request that a meeting be held at the earliest day practicable, for the purpose of amending and revising the laws of the aforesaid district:

Robt. Pollock,	G. W. Carleton,
Geo. W. Chamberlin,	John Spencer,
Geo. W. Lee,	Henry Pooler,
Geo. W. Andrews,	Alanson Beebee,
J. Abbott,	Jacob Strock,
Thos. F. McAulif,	Wm. McKane,
Robt. L. Lane,	Geo. K. Tierney,
Upton S. Matthis,	Geo. M. Campbell,
Thos. Snee,	S. H. Stuart,
Gaylord Mead,	Evelyn Dutton,
Walter F. Becker,	Frederick Wallack,
Agustin Lincoln,	T. Shively,
Patrick Henry,	D. Cook,
John Hughes,	John Morris,
Geo. W. Crowley,	John Winner,
Peter Kristen,	Ulick S. McHale,
P. D. Butler,	Chas. C. Green,
Ira M. Buchanan,	James W. Yoacham,

and many others.

MINING NOTICE.

THE Miners of West Mountain District will hold a meeting on the 2d of August, at the Jordan Bridge, G. S. L. City, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of amending and revising the laws of said district. jy23d

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!
EUREKA STABLES,
Next Building South of the
MANSION HOUSE,
Corner of Emigration Street and State Road
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
This New, Large and Commodious
STABLES
Are now open for the accommodation of the Public. Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest possible rates.
Cash paid for Hay and Grain.
ELLSWORTH & TUTTS, Proprietors.

FAUST'S STABLES,
Second Door in Temple St., G. S. L. City.
The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Saddle, Carriage, Buggy, Saddles and Saddle Horses.
The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.
Stock can be seen there for sale every morning and evening. FOX & FAUST.

BANNACK CITY EXPRESS
Has increased its service, and now starts Concord wagons every
MONDAY & THURSDAY
From Great Salt Lake and Bannack Cities, connecting at Blake River.
Time, Four and One Half Days.
Their Coaches run daily between
Bannack and Virginia Cities.
Their first exploring expedition has started from Virginia City for the Kootanay mines, and it is their intention to extend the Express to these newly discovered and prosperous mines.
S. J. OLIVER & CO.,
Agents.
T. D. BROWN, Agent, Bannack City.
G. S. L. City.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED,
$4 per ton.
PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.
Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.
GEO. W. CARLETON,
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. ap6tf

Co-Partnership Notice.
WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Gans, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.
RANSOHOFF BRO.
S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. ap6tf

RANSOHOFF & CO.,
New Goods! New Goods!!
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
Prices to suit the times
French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,
etc., etc., etc.,
In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE,
Also a Fine Stock of
Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.
may5-tf

LATEST OPENING!
SIEGEL & CO.
respectfully inform the Public that they have just received their splendid stock of
Gentlemens' Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
BLANKETS,
RUBBER GOODS,
NOTIONS, ETC.,
which they offer for sale at
Eastern Prices,
in the newly fitted up premises,
Cor. Main and 1st South Temple Sts.
Our Goods being all lately and most carefully selected in the
Great Eastern Market,
SURPASS IN ELEGANCE AND
LATEST STYLES,
ANYTHING EVER BROUGHT TO THIS FAR WEST.
CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES
SIEGEL & CO.,
Corner of Main and 1st South Temple Sts.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!
Abel Gilbert, Salt Lake City. } { Chas. P. Gilbert, Bannack City Idaho Ter.
Wm. Gilbert, Salt Lake City.
GILBERT & SONS,
(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House)
are now receiving the most
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,
Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of
SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,
CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN & MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,
AND OTHER STAPLES,
Selected to suit this market.
ALSO: A LARGE AND
WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
And the finest assortment of late style
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Ever offered for sale here.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
GILBERT & SONS.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE
BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor,
Carrying the great through mail between the
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES.
This Line is now running
DAILY COACHES
In connection with the
Overland Mail Company
To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.
Coaches for Atchison leave every day at the arrival of the Overland Mail Coaches from the East.
A Treasure and Freight Express
Carried weekly between
SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON,
In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.
This Line also runs
TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,
Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via. Bannack City. Also, a
TRI-WEEKLY LINE
Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Bannack.
Time to Denver, ... Six days.
Time to Atchison, ... Twelve days
W. F. HALNEY, Agent.

OVERLAND MAIL CO.
TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.
THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the United States Mail from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the
GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL.
and a perfect line of communication between
THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS
The coaches of this Line are FEAST AND COMMODIOUS, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.
The Trip from
SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,
is made
INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;
thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the
Through Trip Inside of Seven Days.
COACHES LEAVE
SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 10, A. M.
ARRIVE FROM THE EAST EVERY MORNING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.
Office—First South Temple street, adjoining Bunting's New Store.
H. S. HUNTINGTON, Agent.
Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864. jy1tf